

***What Every Member of the
Trade Community Should Know About:***

Peanuts

and their classification under the
Harmonized Tariff Schedules



An Advanced Level
Informed Compliance Publication of the
U.S. Customs Service

November, 1996

PREFACE

On December 8, 1993, Title VI of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Pub. L. 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057), which is also known as the Customs Modernization Act or “Mod Act,” became effective. These provisions amended many sections of the Tariff Act of 1930 and related laws. Two new concepts which emerge from the Mod Act are “*informed compliance*” and “*shared responsibility*.” These concepts are premised on the idea that in order to maximize voluntary compliance with Customs laws and regulations, the trade community needs to be clearly and completely informed of its legal obligations. Accordingly, the Mod Act imposes a greater obligation on Customs to provide the public with improved information concerning the trade community's responsibilities and rights under the Customs and related laws. In addition, both the trade and Customs share responsibility in carrying out import requirements. For example, under section 484 of the Tariff Act, as amended, (19 U.S.C. §1484) the importer of record is responsible for using reasonable care to enter, classify and value imported merchandise, and provide any other information necessary to enable Customs to properly assess duties, collect accurate statistics and determine whether any other applicable legal requirement is met. The Customs Service is then responsible for fixing the final classification and value of the merchandise. The failure of an importer of record to exercise reasonable care may lead to delay in the release of merchandise or the imposition of penalties.

This office has been given a major role in meeting Customs informed compliance responsibilities. In order to provide information to the public, Customs intends to issue a series of informed compliance publications, and possibly cd-roms and videos, on topics such as value, classification, entry procedures, determination of country of origin, marking requirements, intellectual property rights, recordkeeping, drawback, penalties and liquidated damages.

The National Commodities Specialists Division of the Office of Regulations and Rulings has prepared this publication on Peanuts, as one in a series. It is hoped that this material, together with seminars and increased access to Customs rulings, will help the trade community in improving voluntary compliance with the Customs laws.

The information provided in this publication is for general information purposes only. Recognizing that many complicated factors may be involved in customs Classification issues, an importer may wish to obtain a ruling under Customs Regulations, 19 C.F.R. Part 177, or obtain advice from an expert (such as a licensed Customs Broker, attorney or consultant) who specializes in Customs matters. Reliance solely on the general information in this pamphlet may not be considered reasonable care.

Comments and suggestions are welcomed, and should be addressed to the Assistant Commissioner at the Office of Regulations and Rulings, U.S. Customs Service, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW (Franklin Ct. Bldg), Washington, DC 20229.

Stuart P. Seidel
Assistant Commissioner
Office of Regulations and Rulings

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What Peanuts Are

Peanuts are also known as groundnuts, earthnuts, goobers, pindas, pinders, and Manila nuts. Peanuts are called groundnuts in many countries because they grow under the ground. They are the fruit or pods of *Arachis hypogaea* of the *Leguminosae* family. The peanut plant (*Arachis hypogaea*) is a hairy, taprooted annual legume that measures 1 to 1.5 feet in height. The plant is an annual legume which grows close to the ground and bears pods below the surface. The papery pods range from 3/4 inch to 2 inches in length containing two or three kernels.

How Peanuts Are Grown

The flower of the *Arachis hypogaea* is borne above ground and after it withers, the stalk elongates, bends down, and forces the ovary underground. When the seed is mature, the inner lining of the pods (called the seed coat) changes from white to brown. The entire plant, including most of the roots, is removed from the soil during harvesting.

Despite their name, peanuts are not true hard shelled nuts, but rather, mature legume seeds in underground pods, analogous to bean or pea pods.

The pods begin in the orange veined, yellow petaled, pealike flowers, which are borne in axillary clusters above ground. Following self pollination (peanuts are complete inbreeders), the flowers fade. The stalks at the bases of the ovaries, called pegs, elongate rapidly, and turn downward to bury the fruits several inches in the ground to complete their development.

The pods act in nutrient absorption. The fruits have wrinkled shells that are constricted between the two to three seeds. The mature seeds resemble other legume seeds, such as beans, but they have papery thin seed coats, as opposed to the usual, hard legume seed coats.

Culture

Peanuts grow best in light, sandy loam soil. They require five months of warm weather, and an annual rainfall of 20 to 40 inches or the equivalent in irrigation water.

The pods ripen 120 to 150 days after the seeds are planted. If the crop is harvested too early, the pods will be unripe. If they are harvested late, the pods will snap off at the stalk, and will remain in the soil.

Types of Peanuts

Four types of peanuts are the most popular: Spanish, Runner, Virginia, and Valencia. There are also Tennessee Red and Tennessee White types, as well. Certain types are preferred for particular uses because of differences in flavor, oil content, size, and shape. For many uses the different types are interchangeable. Most peanuts marketed in the shell are of the Virginia type,

along with some Valencia selected for large size and attractive appearance of the shell. Spanish peanuts are used mostly for peanut candy, salted nuts, and peanut butter. Most Runners are used to make peanut butter.

The various types are distinguished by branching habit and branch length. There are numerous varieties of each type of peanut.

Each year new varieties of peanuts are introduced somewhere in the peanut belt of the U.S. or in other countries. Introducing a new variety may mean change in the planting rate, adjusting the planter, harvester, dryer, cleaner, sheller, and method of marketing.

There are two main types of growth forms: bunch and runner. Bunch types grow upright, while runner types grow near the ground.

A) Spanish Types

The small Spanish types are grown in South Africa, and in the southwestern and southeastern U.S. Prior to 1940, 90 percent of the peanuts grown in Georgia were Spanish types, but the trend since then has been larger seeded, higher yielding, more disease resistant varieties.

Varieties of the Spanish type include Dixie Spanish, Improved Spanish 2B, GFA Spanish, Argentine, Spantex, Spanette, Shaffers Spanish, Natal Common (Spanish), White Kernel Varieties, Starr, Comet, Florispan, Spanhoma, Spancross, and Wilco I.

B) Runner Types

Since 1940, there has been a shift to production of Runner type peanuts in the southeastern U.S. This is due to higher yields and wider use in peanut butter and salting, as compared to Spanish types.

Varieties of Runners include Southeastern Runner 56-15, Dixie Runner, Early Runner, Virginia Bunch 67, Bradford Runner, Egyptian Giant (also known as Virginia Bunch and Giant), Rhodesian Spanish Bunch (Valencia and Virginia Bunch), North Carolina Runner 56-15, Florunner, and Shulamit.

C) Virginia Types

The large seeded Virginia types are grown in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and parts of Georgia. They are increasing in popularity due to demand for large peanuts for processing, particularly for salting, confections, and roasting in the shells.

Virginia type peanuts are either bunch or running in growth habit. The bunch type is upright to spreading. It attains a height of 18 to 22 inches, and a spread of 28 to 30 inches, with 33 to 36

inch rows that seldom cover the ground. The pods are borne within a few inches of the base of the plant.

Varieties of Virginia type peanuts include Virginia Bunch Large, Virginia Bunch 46-2, Virginia Bunch Small, Virginia Bunch 67, Virginia Bunch G2, Virginia Runner G26, NC 4X, NC 2, NC 5, Georgia Hybrid 119-20, Holland Jumbo, Holland Station Runner, Adkins Runner, Virginia Runner 26, Virginia Runner G (Holland Virginia Runner), Virginia 56 R, Virginia 61 R, Florigiant, Georgia Hybrid 119-18, Virginia B22-15, Virginia A17-12, Virginia A23-7, and Florida 416.

D) Valencia Types

Valencia types are coarse, and they have heavy reddish stems and large foliage. They are comparatively tall, having a height of 50 inches and a spread of 30 inches. Peanut pods are borne on pegs arising from the main stem and the side branches. Most of the pods are clustered around the base of the plant, and only a few are found several inches away. Valencia types are three seeded and smooth, with no constriction between the seeds. Seeds are oval and tightly crowded into the pods. There are two strains, one with flesh and the other with red seeds. The seed count is 65 to each ounce.

E) Tennessee Red and Tennessee White Types

These are alike, except for the color of the seed. The plants are similar to Valencia types, except that the stems are green to greenish brown, and the pods are rough, irregular, and have a smaller proportion of kernels.

Uses

Peanuts for edible uses account for two thirds of the total peanut consumption in the United States. The principal uses are peanut butter, peanut candy, salted, shelled nuts, and nuts that have been roasted in the shell. Salted peanuts are usually roasted in oil and packed in retail size, transparent plastic bags and hermetically sealed cans. Dry roasted, salted peanuts are also marketed in significant quantities. The primary use of peanut butter is in the home, but large quantities are also used in the commercial manufacture of sandwiches, candy, and bakery products.

Low grade or culled peanuts not suitable for the edible market are utilized in the production of peanut oil, seed and feed.

Peanuts have a variety of industrial end uses, particularly the oil. Paint, varnish, lubricating oil, leather dressings, furniture polish, insecticides, and nitroglycerin are made from peanut oil. Soap is made from saponified oil, and many cosmetics contain peanut oil and its derivatives. The protein portion of the oil is utilized in the manufacture of some textile fibers.

Peanut shells are put to use in the manufacture of plastic, wallboard, abrasives, and fuel.

They are also used to make cellulose (used in rayon and paper) and mucilage (glue).

Peanut plant tops are used to make hay. The protein cake (oilcake meal) residue from oil processing is utilized as an animal feed and as a soil fertilizer.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Program for Peanuts

Peanuts have been designated by Congress to be one of America's basic crops. In order to protect domestic industry, the USDA conducts a Program for Peanuts. Two USDA programs for domestic peanuts are the Price Support Program and the Production Adjustment Program (National Poundage Quota). The Price Support Program consists of a two tier price support system that is tied to a maximum poundage quota. Domestic peanuts produced subject to the poundage quota are supported at the higher of two prices, while peanuts over quota or those produced on farms not having a quota are supported at the lower rate. The quota support price acts as a floor price for domestic edible peanuts. For producers who fail to fill their quota in any given year, there is a maximum 10 percent over marketing allowance for the subsequent year. Pursuant to the program, producers may place peanuts under nonrecourse loan with the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) at the designated support price or they may privately contract for the sale of their crop.

Trade

The major producers/exporters of peanuts are the United States, Argentina, Sudan, Senegal and Brazil. These five countries account for 71 percent of total world exports. In recent years, the United States has been the leading exporter of peanuts. The major peanut importers are the European Economic Community (EEC), Canada and Japan. These three areas account for 78 percent of the world's imports.

Although India and China are the world's largest producers of peanuts, they account for a small part of international trade because most of their production is used for domestic consumption as peanut oil. Exports of peanuts from India and China are equivalent to less than four percent of world trade.

Ninety percent of India's production is processed into peanut oil. Only a nominal amount of hand picked select grade peanuts are exported. India prohibits the importation of all oil seeds, including peanuts.

The European Economic Community (EEC) is the largest consuming region in the world that does not produce peanuts. All of its consumption is supplied by imports. Consumption of peanuts in the EEC is primarily as food, mostly as roasted in shell peanuts and as shelled peanuts used in confectionery and bakery products.

The average annual imports of peanuts are less than 0.5 percent of U.S. consumption. Two thirds of U.S. imports are roasted, unshelled peanuts. The major suppliers are Singapore, Taiwan,

Malaysia, Hong Kong, China, and Canada. The principal suppliers of shelled peanut imports are Argentina and Canada. Most of Canada's peanut butter is processed from Chinese peanuts. Imports of peanut butter from Argentina are in the form of a paste and must be further processed in the U.S. Other minor suppliers of peanut butter include Malawi, China, India, and Singapore.

Classification of Peanuts, Not Roasted or Otherwise Cooked, Whether or Not Shelled or Broken

The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) progresses from the least processed product to the most processed item. For example, the first provision for peanuts is heading 1202, which provides for raw peanuts. Peanuts which fall into this provision have not been roasted or otherwise cooked. The Explanatory Notes allow for the following to be embraced within the scope of the raw peanut provision:

Headings 12.01 to 12.07 cover seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction (by pressure or by solvents) of edible or industrial oils and fats, whether they are presented for that purpose, for sowing or for other purposes. These headings do not, however, include products of heading 08.01 or 08.02, olives (Chapter 7 or 20) or certain seeds and fruits from which oil may be extracted but which are primarily used for other purposes, e.g., apricot, peach or plum kernels (heading 12.12) and cocoa beans (heading 18.01).

The seeds and fruits covered by the headings may be whole, broken, crushed, husked or shelled. They may also have undergone moderate heat treatment designed mainly to ensure better preservation (e.g., by inactivating the lipolytic enzymes and eliminating part of the moisture, for the purpose of de-bittering or to facilitate their use). However, such treatment is permitted only if it does not alter the character of the seeds and fruits as natural products and does not make them suitable for a specific use rather than for general use.

The headings exclude solid residues resulting from the extraction for vegetable oil from oil seeds or oleaginous fruits (including defatted flours and meals) (heading 23.04, 23.05 or 23.06).

Heading 1202 covers peanuts, whether or not shelled or broken, which are not roasted or otherwise cooked. Peanuts in heading 1202 may be heat treated to ensure better preservation, as noted above in the General Explanatory Note. Roasted or otherwise cooked peanuts fall in Chapter 20.

The Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) provides for peanuts which have not been roasted or otherwise cooked under subheadings 1202.10 and 1202.20. If the peanuts are in the shell, the applicable subheading is 1202.10, HTS, which provides for peanuts (groundnuts), not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken, in shell.

Peanuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, shelled, whether or not broken, are classifiable under subheading 1202.20, HTS, which provides for peanuts (groundnuts), not roasted or otherwise

cooked, whether or not shelled or broken, shelled, whether or not broken.

Classification of Prepared or Preserved Peanuts

Peanuts which have been roasted or otherwise cooked, prepared or preserved, are provided for under subheading 2008.11. The Explanatory Notes state:

This heading covers fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, whether whole, in pieces or crushed, including mixtures thereof, prepared or preserved otherwise than by any of the processes specified in other Chapters or in the preceding headings of this Chapter.

It includes, inter alia:

1) Almonds, groundnuts, areca (or betel) nuts and other nuts, dry roasted, oil roasted or fat roasted, whether or not containing or coated with vegetable oil, salt, flavours, spices or other additives.

2) "Peanut butter," consisting of a paste made by grinding roasted groundnuts, whether or not containing added salt or oil...

(9) Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, preserved by sugar and put up in syrup (e.g., marrons glaces or ginger, in syrup), whatever the packing.

All the above products may be sweetened with synthetic sweetening agents (e.g., sorbitol) instead of sugar.

The products of this heading are generally put up in cans, jars or airtight containers, or in casks, barrels or similar containers.

The HTS provides for prepared or preserved peanuts under 2008.11, HTS, which provides for fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included, nuts, peanuts (groundnuts) and other seeds, whether or not mixed together, peanuts (groundnuts). The provisions are as follows: peanut butter and paste - 2008.11.0200 - 2008.11.1500, blanched peanuts - 2008.11.2200 - 2008.11.3500, and "other" - 2008.11.4200 - 2008.11.6000.

Quota

The 1995 GATT introduces major changes in the importation regulations for peanuts. For

example, under the 1995 GATT, peanuts are no longer subject to an absolute quota, as they have been in the past, but rather, to a tariff rate quota. It also establishes a tariff rate quota for peanut butter. Additional U.S. Note 2 (b), Chapter 12 of the 1995 HTS outlines the restrictions of the new tariff rate quotas. It states that the aggregate quantity of peanuts entered under subheadings 1202.10.40, 1202.20.40, 2008.11.25, and 2008.11.45 during the twelve month period from April 1 in any year through the following March 31, inclusive shall not exceed 26,341 metric tons from Argentina, and 4,052 metric tons from other countries or areas. Under the 1995 GATT, peanut butter is subject to a tariff rate quota. The aforementioned rules continue into 1996.

Imports from Mexico are not permitted or included under this quota, and Mexican articles are not classifiable therein. Peanuts from Mexico are subject to the restrictions in subheadings 9906.12.01 - 9906.12.06 and 9906.20.03 - 9906.20.05 and in Quota Book Telegram 94-551, entitled, "NAFTA/Mexico Tariff Rate Quota on Peanuts (U.S. Note 16)" (HQ Telex 5357103, dated December 23, 1994). The telex states that the 1995 tariff rate quota limit for peanuts from Mexico is 3,478,000 kilograms.

Import Requirements

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)/Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) review is required for all peanut entries prior to release. Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) notification is also required.

The following operational procedures apply to imported peanuts, both foreign grown peanuts subject to quota, and U.S. grown peanuts returned to the U.S. under 9801.00.1035, HTS:

- 1) APHIS/PPQ notification for imports of foreign grown peanuts.
- 2) Mandatory APHIS/PPQ inspection and clearance of all foreign grown raw peanuts prior to Customs release.
- 3) AMS notification of all foreign grown peanuts at the time of entry summary review.
- 4) It is the importer's responsibility to request inspection and certification services from AMS by contacting:

Fresh Products Branch
F&VD, AMS, USDA
Room 2056-S, P.O. Box 96456
Washington, DC 20090-6456

- 5) A bond for three times the total entered value is required for foreign grown peanuts which are blanched or otherwise prepared or preserved. The bond is required in order

to ensure compliance with FDA requirements for quality, size and wholesomeness.

- 6) Liquidation for all foreign grown peanuts will be withheld pending compliance with appropriate APHIS/PPQ, AMS and FDA entry requirements.
- 7) All importations of U.S. grown peanuts are to be reported to the Tobacco and Peanuts Division Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.
- 8) Domestic peanuts are not subject to quota limitations upon importation. However, these products may be subject to the USDA marketing quota penalties pursuant to 7 CFR 1446.115, if they are "contract additional" or "loan additional" peanuts. Importers of domestic peanuts should be referred to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation System, USDA, for further assistance.

Invoicing Requirements

The accuracy of the information contained on invoices is an essential element of the structure of the many new and creative programs Customs has undertaken recently. These programs, including, but not limited to, automated entry processing and pre-importation review, may only provide their benefits to the trade community as a whole if the data gathered are correct and complete. This concern for invoice accuracy is not new, but, as we progress in automation, accuracy becomes indispensable.

Section 141.86 of the Customs Regulations concerns invoicing requirements. Subparagraph (a) (3) of the section requires invoices to have the following:

"A detailed description of the merchandise, including the name by which each item is known, the grade or quality, and the marks, numbers and symbols under which sold by the seller or manufacturer to the trade in the country of exportation, together with the marks and numbers of the packages in which the merchandise is packed."

A "detailed description" is one which enables an import specialist to properly classify imported merchandise. Accordingly, the invoice description must indicate any information which has a direct bearing on the proper classification of the imported item and it is incumbent upon the importer of record to ensure that the detailed description is present on each invoice.

Importers do not have to provide information that is not necessary to classify a specific item. However, they are responsible for giving the Customs Service the information that is needed.

The following information is required on invoices:

- 1) type of peanut - whether roasted, dry roasted, in shell, out of shell
- 2) percentage of peanuts in the product i.e.: 50 percent peanuts 50 percent rice crackers
- 3) use of the product
- 4) processes performed on the product

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Additional Information

Customs Electronic Bulletin Board

The Customs Electronic Bulletin Board (CEBB) is an automated system which provides the entire trade community with current, relevant information regarding Customs operations and items of special interest. It was established as another effort to promote the Customs Service as “trade friendly” within the importing and exporting community. The CEBB posts timely information including proposed regulations, news releases, Customs publications and notices, etc which may be “downloaded” to your own PC. The Customs Service does not charge the public to use the CEBB. You only pay telephone charges. To use the CEBB, you must have a personal computer with a modem. The CEBB supports modem speeds from 2400 to 28,800 baud. Set up your terminal as ANSI, set databits to 8, set parity to N and stopbits to 1. Dial (703) 440-6155 and log on with your name and choose a password. After a few questions, you are set to get up-to-date information from Customs. If you have any questions about the CEBB, call (703) 440-6236.

The Internet

The Customs home page on the Internet’s World Wide Web --which began public operation on August 1, 1996-- will also provide the entire trade community with current, relevant information regarding Customs operations and items of special interest. It was established as another effort to promote the Customs Service as “trade friendly” within the importing and exporting community. The home page will post timely information including proposed regulations, news releases, Customs publications and notices, *etc.*, which may be printed or “downloaded” to your own PC. Not all features may be available in the beginning. The Customs Service does not charge the public for this service, although you will need Internet access to use it. The Internet address for Customs home page is <http://www.customs.ustreas.gov>.

Customs Regulations

The current edition of *Customs Regulations of the United States*, in loose-leaf format, is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The bound 1996 Edition of Title 19, *Code of Federal Regulations*, which incorporates all changes to the *Customs Regulations* from April, 1995 through March, 1996 is also available for sale from the same address. All proposed and final regulations are published in the *Federal Register* which is published daily by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, and distributed by the Superintendent of Documents. Information on on-line access to the *Federal Register* may be obtained by calling (202) 512-1530 between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Eastern time. These notices are also published in the weekly *Customs Bulletin* described below.

Customs Bulletin

The *Customs Bulletin and Decisions* (“*Customs Bulletin*”) is a weekly publication which contains decisions, rulings, regulatory proposals, notices and other information of interest to the trade community. It also contains decisions issued by the U. S. Court of International Trade and Customs related decisions of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Bound volumes are issued annually. The Customs Bulletin is available for sale from the Superintendent of Documents.

Video Tapes

The U. S. Customs Service has prepared a two hour video tape in VHS format to assist Customs officers and members of the public in understanding the new ***Rules of Origin for Textiles and Apparel Products*** which became effective on July 1, 1996. Copies of this tape are available from many trade organizations, customs brokers, consultants and law firms. The tape may also be purchased for \$20.00 (U.S. funds) directly from the Customs Service. If you require further information, or would like to purchase one or more tapes, please forward your written request to: U.S. Customs Service, Office of Regulations and Rulings, 1301 Constitution Avenue, NW, Franklin Court, Washington, DC 20229, Attn: Operational Oversight Division. Orders must be accompanied by a check or money order drawn on a U.S. financial institution and made payable to U.S. Customs Service.

Informed Compliance Publications

The U. S. Customs Service has also prepared other Informed Compliance publications in the *What Every Member of the Trade Community Should Know About*: series, which are available from the Customs Electronic Bulletin Board and the Customs Home Page (see above). As of the date of this publication, the following booklets were available:

- # Fibers & Yarns
- # Buying & Selling Commissions
- # NAFTA for Textiles & Textile Articles
- # Raw Cotton
- # Customs Valuation
- # Textile & Apparel Rules of Origin
- # Mushrooms
- # Marble
- # Peanuts

Check the Customs Electronic Bulletin Board and the Customs Home Page for more recent publications.

Other Value Publications

Customs Valuation under the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 is a 96-page book containing a detailed narrative description of the customs valuation system, the customs valuation title of the

Trade Agreements Act (§402 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. §1401a)), the Statement of Administrative Action which was sent to the U.S. Congress in conjunction with the TAA, regulations (19 C.F.R. §§152.000-152.108) implementing the valuation system (a few sections of the regulations have been amended subsequent to the publication of the book) and questions and answers concerning the valuation system. A copy may be obtained from the U.S. Customs Service, Office of Regulations and Rulings, Value Branch, 1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Franklin Court Building, Washington, D.C. 20229.

Customs Valuation Encyclopedia (with updates) is comprised of relevant statutory provisions, Customs Regulations implementing the statute, portions of the Customs Valuation Code, judicial precedent, and administrative rulings involving application of valuation law. A copy may be purchased for a nominal charge from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15250-7054.

Additional information may be obtained from Customs ports of entry. Please consult your telephone directory for a Customs office near you. The listing will be found under U.S. Government, Treasury Department.

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